## THE MASSACRE AT POVERTY BAY. [FROM OUR SPECIAL COMRESPONDENT.]

WELLANGTON, Dec. S .- The present mail takes benie news that will make the ears tingle, and send a thrill of horror throughout the world, wherever the direful intelligence will be read. A most cold-blooded and atroclous massacre was committed, at Poverty Bay, upon the sounty settlers in that region. The seems enacted in this doesned settlement defy description. Imagine a peaceful settlement at the boar which precedes the dawn. The inhabitants are wrapped in slumber; the little children repose peacefully in cots by the bedside of their parents; the fathers and mothers sleep in fancied security. Suddauly, dark forms energe from the fern and bush, climb over the palicades, and with a demoniac yell, rush on the houses. Then wild confusion ensues. The cries of little children and of helpless women are heard above the noise and drams. Thirty-four Colonists and a large number of friendly natives were eractly butchered. The Maories, who committed this dreadful butchery were prisoners taken during the late war, and sent to the Chatham Islands for confinement, but had managed to clude the vizitance of their keepers, and some mouths ago escaped. The desperate character of these savages was well known to the Government, and much apprehension existed on their part that they would thus refalisite, and consequently active measures were adopted to secure the colony from outrages, but no immediate danger seems to have been apprehended. The district that was the scene of this barbarous massacre had 1 the province of Auckland, some 20 miles north of the boundary of the province of Hawke's Ray, and nearly

commenced to devour whatever provisions they could find about. They knothed a fire in the house, peor Mrs. Biggs standing by her wounded hushand all the time with the child in her arms. Major Biggs now implored his wife to fly for life, but she heroically expressed her determination to remain by him until the last. With true womanly sympathy, she in turn begged the servant to make her escape whilst there was yet time; but the servant had determined to remain with her mistress, and obstinately refused to attempt to save her own life. When the boy last saw Major Biggs and the women, Mrs. Biggs was standing near her husband, with the child in her arms, crying, while the servant also stood close by. We may mention that Mrs. Biggs had repeatedly told her neighbors that if mything should happen she should die with her husband. The boy sceing that the front was crowded with Mioris, ran to the back, but they were there also, and coming again to the front he one of the bodies. Another harrowing case was that of three of a family named Goldsmith; a little boy and an elder brother and sister. The two elder children

along the river bank, saw a number of pigs devouring one of the bodies. Another harrowing case was that of three of a family named Goldsmith; a little boy and an elder brother and sister. The two elder children could not remove the youngest, who clung tenaciously to the house. The daughter, who mounted a horse, was shot down while riding away, but the brother managed to effect his escape. The Maoris then set the house on fire, and the James' children, aiready alinded to, heard the little boy inside calling piteously for his alster "Maria." Capt. Wilson's house had also been burnt down, and there is no doubt whatever that himself, his wife, and four children, were in it. The body of a servant, who had been killed and berbarously muthated before the house was burned, was found in the rains. On the roof being searched numerous other bodies were found. Mrs. M'Culloch (whose husband is among the missing), in trying to escape with her son, a little niece, and an infant daughter, was shot down, the niece also shot, and the infant horribly mutilated. The little boy contrived to escape, and arrived at the township crying bitterly. Mr. Benson, his wife (sister to Mrs. M'Culloch), and child are also missing. Two unmarried sisters of the same family, with their father and mother, escaped from the assassins, and left for Auckland. Others of the killed are Mrs. Walsh, her infant, found in a dying state on the breast of its dead mother ther husband missing: Robert Noonan, wife, and infant child burned in their house, and William Brown of Makaraka. When the Tawers left eight houses were observed to be in flames. The rebels are said to be finely dressed in new clothes atolen from the stores. Capt. Westrupp lad formed a company of men in the district to neet the rebels, and no doubt before this time fighting has taken piace. The excitement in Nayler on receipt of the awful new was of a very painful description, most of the murdered people having friends or relations there. Many of those who providentially escaped with their live

ANNIVERSARY OF THE LADIES' AID SOCIETY. The 18th anniversary of the Ladies' Aid Society, was held yesterday afternoon at the Institution in Forty-second-st., near Eighth-ave. There was a large andience present, composed principally of ladies. The exercises were commenced with singing, and a prayer by the Rev. Geo. W. Woodraff, after which reports of several committees were read. The Treasurer's report stated that the amount on hand at the last anniversary was \$12.286 70; \$22,702.25 has been received during the year from various sources, including \$5,000 from the Common Connect of this city. The expenditures during the year were \$30,183 11 leaving a balance on hand of \$5,505 84. Interesting addresses were delivered by the Rev. Mr. Hermanee and the Rev. Mr. King. There were many items of interest reported showing the good that is being accomplished and the beneficial results accruing from the labor of the benevotent ladies connected with the institution. There are 71 invantes in the Home at the present time. Seven deaths occurred during the year. The officers are as follows: Mrs. R. H. Tittle, First Directress; Mrs. S. R. Spellman, Second Directress; Mrs. Richard Kelly, Treasurer; Mrs. J. D. Adams, Recording Beerctary; Mrs. Lemuel Baugs, Corresponding Socretary. Forty-second-st., near Eighth-ave. There was a large

DEATH FROM AN OVERDOSE OF MEDICINE. Coroner Flynn held an inquest at No. 47 West Twenty-ninth-st., yesterday, over the body of Mrs. Harriet Perry, a widow, aged 45 years, who died from the effect of an overdose of medicine. The testimony taken showed that Dr. Edward H. M. Selis, who lived in the same house, had been prescribing for the woman for pulmonary consumption. On the 19th inst. he prescribed for her four powders, each containing a grain of gelsenium, one to be taken each night. On the following morning the deceased complained of double vision, and seemed to be very much worse. On Dr. Self's inquiry as to the cause of these alarming symptoms, Mrs. Sarah Tacker, a sister of Mrs. Perry, said she had given a second powder that morning to the decensed, by direction of Mrs. Were, who said that it was in accordance with the order of the physican. Drs. Self and Messenger attended Mrs. Perry, applied the galvanic battery and artificial respiration. She railied for a short time, but soon suffered a relapse and died. Dr. Self and Miss Were depict that they had given any directions to any person to riet Perry, a widow, aged 45 years, who died from the

nied that they had given any directions to any person to

administer a second powder in the morning, or at any time so soon after giving the first. The jury, which, in accordance with the respect of the Board of Health, was composed of a number of medical mon, rendered a vertical visit "that the deceased came to her death by philling politic "that the deceased came to her death by philling politic "that the deceased came to her death by philling politic "that the deceased came to her death by philling politic "that the deceased came to her death by philling politic property of the property of lis, ar celer-ted by a deed of gelsemma, repeate were a direction, centrary to the directions of No written directions were given by Dr. Sell.

## THE CENTRAL RAILROAD WAR.

Mr. Fairchild resumed his argument for the defendants. He did not rely so much on the legality of the issue of convertible bonds, though he was satisfied of its legality, but on the fact that the plaintiff was procluded from raising it. The objections raised to the issue of these certificates were four: First, that the meeting of of these certificates were four: First, that the meeting of the Directors which authorized it was on Saturday. (Mr. Vanderpool said he had made no such point, and the Court sand he need not argued the second objection was that one of the Directors was not informed of the meeting. In actual fact all the Directors except three were present at the meeting, and of those three Mr. Joy was a resident of Mishigan, knew that such a meeting was to be held, and approved of its object. Mr. Chapla had been one of those preminent in bringing forward the scheme; and the third one was absent in Europe. If the doctrine that all directors must be informed were correct, the whole business of the New-York Central be must stopped by reason of such absence. The third point was that railroad compasses were forbidden by the statute of 1845 to create debts. That statute forbade directors to create debts beyond assets, and affixed a limbility on directors for such creation. But the act of 1850 authorized the creation of debts, and repealed the statute of 1845. But these certificates were not a debt; they were rayable at the pleasure of the Company. The only ground of action that could arise on them would be if dividends were declared on the stock and not on them. Then there might be a ground of action, but there was no debt. The other ground was, that if vable they were fandlent. The answer to that was a question—Who were defrauded? Well there was an afficial that there was a ramor, and some one had said that Nr. Vanderbilt owned, on the night of the 19th, 120,000 sbares. Well, suppose Nr. Vanderbilt had purchased shades in the twe of this, who was defrauded? In point of fact it was not true; what he held showed that the field one. This form was not adopted to evade the jelunction. The plantiffical no cause of complaint if he obtained his dividend that other stockholders were and of dividing up the profits realized in some shape, not perhaps in this partienlar one, amount he stockholders was an old one. This form was not adopted to eva the Directors which authorized it was on Saturday. (Mr.

and to do justice to those stockholders who had not received their certificates.

Mr. Field in reply said there were two questions guite independent, the first, as to convertible bunds; the second, as to the interest certificates. As to the inst, he had always argued as an original question for the convertibility, but the plaintiff's case rested on a supposed decision of Mr. Justice Sutherland. He will not, therefore, argue that question. But the observation of Mr. Fairchild that such issue could only be made at par he thought a distinction not tenable. Railway companies it was clearly settled might sell their bonds below par and the statute made no distinction. They might allow the bonds to be converted for the principal amount due on the bonds. With regard to the second question he had no doubt as to the law. The law clearly said that every director who can be reached must be informed of the holding of a special meeting. Mr. Joy could have been informed. These certificates declare that reimbursament is due to the stockholders. This creates a debt, and if these are valid at any time when the company may have the means to pay, they can be compelled to pay them. The words "at the pleasure of the Company," would be held by the Court to mean subject to the necessifies of the Company. It is a debt, and as such forbidden by the unrepealed statute of 1845. Dividends can only be declared out of "surplins profits." But supposing these to be such a legal right this surplus is merely illusory. They acknowledge they have added interest, in some cases 14 years interest. They do not show that they have deducted losses. They promised a statement but they don't give it. For instance, a bridge rebuilt in 1854, at a cost of \$10,000, has added to that interest for 14 years, \$9,800. Then, if they arent rebuild it at a cost of \$15,000, in 1803, they add that with interest to the original amount, issui

of this morning as having denied the truthfulness of my

statements in relation to the closing of his Sunday-school. His denials are couched in such equivocal form that I have not the satisfaction of bringing the case to an issue more not the satisfaction of bringing the case of in issue mpon the relative veracity of Dr. Perry and myself; and it is necessary to trouble you once more with a very brief summary of the facts, which Dr. Perry ought to meet squarely, over his own signature, or else not dispute at all. 1. The owner of the Opera-House gave Dr. Perry the use of a hall, for Sundays only, upon terms so liberal that Dr. Perry's own friends spoke of it as almost a donetion of the room.

of the room.

2. The new owners were compelled to alter the room, or else to make no use of it at all. Dr. Perry was welcome to the use of the hall as altered; but as this would not uit him, they desired to know upon what terms he would eave allogether.

suit him, they desired to know upon what terms he would leave altogether.

3. Dr. Perry asked and insisted, as a condition of his surrendering the premises, that he should receive land and money equivalent to from \$20,000 to \$40,000.

4. He afterwards reduced his demand to \$5,000 in cash. Messra-Fisk & Gould offered him \$1,000 in cash, or his choice of several rooms in the neighborhood of the Opera-House, they paying the difference of rent and the whole expense of fitting up the room. One of these rooms was much larger than the one then occupied by the school, and all of them were much more expensive. All these offers were refused, on the ground that cash down was the only thing acceptable.

much larger than the one then occupied by the school, and all of them were much more expensive. All these offers were refused, on the ground that cash down was the only thing acceptable.

5. Mr. Crosby wrote a note to me, inquiring to whom the rent should be paid. This note was received by me on Saturday, December 9, while in bed, after business hours, and when I was quite until to transact business. I hoped to be able to return to the office the next Monday, but was not. No dhe came to my house from New-York until Monay night, when a gentleman came from my office and slayed in Brooklyn all night. I remained in bed until Wednesday, when I rode out, but did not go into my office, and returned quite ill.

6. Meanwhile a clork of Mr. Crosby's called at the office to ask if I was in, and was distinctly informed that I was at home sick. He never stated the contents of the note, nor saw any of my partners; and the gentleman to whom he spoke had no idea of what Mr. Crosby wanted. Even the fact of such a call having been made was never known or suspected by me, until a week afterward.

7. Dr. Perry and Mr. Crosby were both perfectly well aware that Mr. Flak was one of the owners of the Opera-House, and was at the Eric office every day, where Dr. Perry had met him more than once. The note, therefore, always seemed to me unimportant; and as I believed that Mr. Crosby had never inquired at the office for an answer, there seemed to be no reason for my rising, even if it had been possible, from a sick bed to attend to it.

8. Dr. Perry's conduct in this whole affair seemed to me indicative of a grasping and unreasonable spirit, and his final manifesto also seems to indicate that he is not oppressed with care for the truth. Mr. Crosby, however, is a gentleman worthy of high respect, and it is with great regret that I contradict any of his statements. But his memory is certainly at fault when he says that I promised to do nothing without notice to him. I never made any promise even approaching to this. Of course, Mr. Crosby s

CURIOUS DECISION OF AN APPELLATE COURT In the Court of Common Pleas, General Term, the case of Sterrett agt. Purdy came up in the January Term. This was an appeal from a judgment of the Eighth District Court in favor of plaintiff against defendant. The facts disclosed on the trial were that the plaintiff was an Assessor of Revenue in the Eighth Collection District in this city; that the defendant, Purdy, was the Deputy Collector thereof, and was appointed by Mr. Thomas E. Smith, the Collector, who was the father inhaw of the defendant, Purdy. About the time of the plaintiff's appointment plaintiff loaned the defendant a wagon, which defendant kept and refused to return or pay for, hence the action for the unlawful detention thereof and to recover its value. The plaintiff gave a receipt to the defendant at the time of the transaction, which was explained a way by the fact that no money was ever paid thereor. The wagon was loaned by plaintiff to defendant on account, as defendant swore, of favors and obligations received by the plaintiff of the defendant in getting him the position of Assessor. Collector Smith and Deputy Collector Purdy swore they understood it a gift to defendant by plaintiff for favors and obligations shown plaintiff by defendant. The Court below held that there was no sale, nothing of value having passed at the time of the delivery of the wagon and nothing having since been paid for the same; that the recent was given for a mere blind for the purpose of hidding or covering the real transaction; that if it was a gift from one public officer to another for favors, &c., no title passed, as all such gifts were against public policy and good morals. Mr. Morange for defendant, the appellant, argued very stren-Term. This was an appeal from a judgment of the

uously that if it was a gift, and surely it was, there could be no doubt on that point, although the defendant had produced a receipt showing some sort of a safe, the Court should sanction all such transactions, and that gifts during life were always good, no matter whether between public officers or not. That as all the parties (plaintiff, and defendant, and collector) were new out of office, that is functus officia, the gift probably should be looked upon in the nature of a domation, causa nortis, and therefore good. Mr. Reavy arrand that all gifts of the character disclosed as between persons holding office, were absolutely void, and, as nothing was poid, certainly the plaintiff was entitled to the wagon and its value. The Court, on appeal, held that, notwith-funding the above facts, the gift was good, and the title passed absolutely to the defendant by delivery, and that the receipt was convincing evidence of the nature of the transaction, that gifts from subordinates in the Revenue Department to their superiors were good, nature of the transaction to their superiors were good, and thereby reversed the judgment of the Court below,

KEROSENE OIL.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT FROM PROF. CHANDLER -BRASS AND GLASS LAMPS.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN POARD OF HEALTH, No. 301 MOTT-ST., Jan. 21, 1169. Col. EMMONS CLARK, Secretary of the Metropolitan Board of Health.

Sin: I have the honor to transmit the following supplementary report of the result of the investigation of " Dangerons Kerosche Oil," ordered by the Metro-

tion of "Dangerous Kerosche Oil," ordered by the Metropolitan Board of Health:

In continuing the investigation with regard to dangerous Kerosche, it was considered a matter of importance to ascertain the temperature to which the oil is heated in the lamps while they are burning, as a knowledge of this point is obviously a preliminary to the establishment of a proper standard for safe oil. To this end 23 different lamps were purchased, such as are commonly sold in the Metropolitan District—11 were of metal, mostly briess, 12 were of glass. These were all filled with the same oil and allowed to burn for seven hours, that temperature of the oil in each lamp being determined at the end of one, two, four, and seven hours. The temperature of the room was nearly constant during the experiment, varying from 73° F. to 74° F. The range of temperature observed was from 73° F. to 100° F., the highest temperature is proved by the fact that the highest temperature reached in any other lamp was 20° F. The temperature reached in the eleven metal lamps varied from 16° to 86° F. the average temperature fail the observations on all the lamps was 85°. I do not consider these experiments to have established any claim to superior safety on the part of glass lamps. On the centrary, the greater liability to fracture fully counterbalances the slightest difference in the heating of the oil. The comparative safety of the otherwards the safety of the counterbalances in slightest difference in the Metropolitan District that the lamps was 85°. I do not consider these experiments to have established any claim to superior safety on the part of glass lamps. On the centrary, the greater liability to fracture fully counterbalances the slightest difference in the Metropolitan between that in the lamps generally ased in the Metropolitan District the temperature does not often rise above 50° F., and that an oil which does not rake fire itself below 10° F. is perfectly safe. I would, therefore, respectfully recommend that in making laws to regulate

REVENUE RECEIPTS OF BROOKLYN INSTITU-

The following are the returns of the gross receipts of the various railroad companies, ferry companies, and places of amusement in the City of Brooklyn, as presented to the United States Assessors of the Second and Third Districts: Atlantic-ave. and East New-York and Third Districts: Atlantic-ave, and East New-York Railroad—July, \$19,950; no further returns. Brooklyn City Railroad Co.—July, \$107,740; August, \$105,331; September, \$102,300; October, \$109,502; November, \$100,185; December, \$77,052. Broadway Railway Co.—Jaly, \$11,312; August, \$12,917; September, \$11,120; October, \$10,611; November, \$8,266; December, \$4,631. Grand-atland Newtown Railroad Company—July, \$6,456; August, \$7,412; Becember, \$7,052; October, \$6,855; November, \$1,121; December, \$5,559. Atlantic-ave, Railroad Co.—July, \$1,245; August, \$2,550; October, \$2,655; October, \$1,121; December, \$1,000; September, \$1,2506; October, \$1,121; December, \$0,000; September, \$1,2506; October, \$1,121; December, \$1,000; September, \$1,2506; October, \$1,121; December, \$1,000; September, \$1,2506; October, \$1,121; December, \$1,000; September, \$1,2506; October, \$1,000; September, \$1,2506; October, \$1,000; September, \$1,2506; October, \$1,000; September, \$1,2506; October, \$1,000; September, \$1,000; Se that they have deducted losses. They promised a statement but they don't give it. For instance, a bridge rebuilt in 1984, at a cost of \$10,000, his added to that interest for 14 years, \$1,500, Then, if they again rebuild it at a cost of \$10,000, his sadded to that interest for 14 years, \$1,500, they again rebuild it at a cost of \$10,000, his sadded to that interest for 14 years, \$1,500, they again rebuild it at a cost of \$10,000, his sadded to that interest for 18 years, \$1,500, they again rebuild it at a cost of \$10,000, his added to that interest for 18 years, \$1,500, they add that with interest to the original amount, issuing this certificates for one \$15,000, his sadded to that interest to the original amount, issuing this certificates for one \$15,000, his sadded to that interest to the original amount, issuing this certificates to the original amount, issuing this certificates to the original amount, issuing this certificates to the amount of \$22,000, his sadded to that interest for 18 years that he follows the whole cost of the road to be stored that to be account of \$20,000, his sadded to that interest for this mortification. The same state is the whole cost of the road to be stored to the same and that he observed me making figures, and state they say, they could not trust them, rectors, because, as they say, they could not trust them, rectors, because, as they say, they could not trust them, rectors, because, as they say, they could not trust them, rectors, because, as they say, they could not trust them, rectors, because, as they say, they could not trust them, rectors, because, as they say, they could not trust them, rectors, because, as they say, they could not trust them, rectors, because, as they say, they could not trust them, rectors, because, as they say, they say, they say they say, they say they say, they

AMERICAN IDEALS "-LECTURE BY JOSIAH P.

QUINCY. A large and thoroughly appreciative audience was drawn together last evening at Treanor's Lyric Hall, to welcome Josiah P. Quincy, esq., of Massachusetts, on his first appearance as a lecturer in this city. The main his first appearance as a lecturer in this city. The main feature of the lecture was, as its subject indicates, the discussion of "American Ideals," and the speaker clucidated his theme in a vigorous, brilliant, and highly felfections manner. It is asserted in Europe, said Mr. Quincy, that Democracy is the mother of imperialism; and that this repreach is not altogether undeserved is shown by the fact, that one of the most obvious ideals of our ordinary social life has found pithy expression in the proverb: "Good Yankees when they die, go to Parls," This apochegm represents the ideal not only of the class nary social life has found pithy expression in the proverb: "Good Yankees when they die, go to Paris," This apothegm represents the ideal not only of the class of Americans who lead the extravagance of Paris, but of those who would import the worst fruits of French imperialism, and cultivate them at home. What their imperialism is, was then graphically described, the speaker portraying the coup d'elut of Napoleon III, of which he was an eye-witness. A vivid picture was given of a scene in the theater, as a mob crashed into a neighboring gun-shop, and of the merciless slaughter of the 4th of December. Of our more encouraging ideals, Mr. Quincy instanced the standard directing the uses of wealth—far higher here than abroad. The characters of the well-to-do citizen, who "means to do about what's right," and of the man of vision, who corrects and teaches him, were sketched in a draunatic style. The power of the American press, which, with all its defects, has been steadily improving, and, in many instances, has reached a high standard of positive excellence, was emphasized as a great security for the future. The lecturer then described various aspects of London society, including "the dangerous classes," upon which he spoke from personal observation, made under unusually excellent auspices. The work which Mr. Beecher did in 1863 was especially a subject of eulosy. The lecturer closed with a stirring appeal to the youth of the country. In personal appearance, Mr. Quincy is not unlike his honored father, having a fine and commanding presence, and great magnetism of manner. His lecture elecited frequent bursts of applause, and was in every sense success.

THE RECENT SUICIDE. Coroner Flynn commenced an investigation y esterday into the circumstances attendant on the death of John Fritz, the German who shot himself through the head, in Astor-place, on Wednesday night last. Dr Shine, Deputy Coroner, made a post mortem examina; tion, and found that the ball had entered the frontal bone, passed through the brain, and lodged in the back of bone, passed through the brain, and lodged in the back of the skull. Fritz was employe in a Broadway commission. house. He had been but a few months in this country. On Wednesday he seemed to be in his usual good spirits, but later in the day he received some letters from Europe the contents of which troubled him greatly. At 8 o'clock p. m. he left his store and proceeded to his boardinghouse, No. 45 East Fourth-st., and, packing his trunk and vallse, wrote a letter, and addressed it to his brother George, care of Strasburger & Nuhn, No. 398 Broadway, acquainting him with the fact that he had determined to take his life, and adding that there was \$500 in his trunk, together with his clothing and other effects. Nothing was ascertained with reference to the contents of the letters received by the deceased. The inquest was adjourned.

QUICK PASSAGE ACROSS A STORMY OCEAN.

A very extraordinary passage across the Atantic has just been made by the United Erates storeship Guard, of six guns, Commander Adams. This fine ship, which is a sailing vessel, left New-York for Lisbon on the 10th of last month, carrying stores for the American quadron in European waters. She encountered a sucssion of terrible gales, the violence of which may be in. cossion of terrible gales, the violence of which may be in, ferred from the fact that one of her boats was washed away from the davits and lost, and the other battered into a complete wreck; and for days together she had to struggle against a perfect tempest of wind, hall, and snow, the waves all the time running very high and tossing the ship about in such a manner that it was almost impossible for the scamen to maintain their footing. In spite of these storms, however, Lisbon was sighted on the 17th day after leaving New-York, and the same day the Guard arrived safety at that port in good order. So short a passage under such adverse circumstances must be considered a most remarkable achievement.

IRISH EMIGRANT SOCIETY. At the annual meeting of the Irish Emigrant Society on Thursday, Mr. James Elevin was elected President, and Mesers. John H. Powers, and James Ol. well, Vice-Presidents. The Society is in a most prosperwell, vice-Fresidents. The Society is in a most prosper-ous condition. Ten thousand dollars has been given to various institutions devoted to the care of Irish emigrants and their orphan children; more than 25,000 drafts and 14,000 letters have been remitted through the Society to Ireland during the past year, and about 2,500 emigrants brought out and forwarded to their friends in different portions of the country. The Board of Directors con-tinues the same as last year.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Russian Minister of War has ordered the complete armament of the portion of the Russian

army on the coast of the Black Sca. A rogue turned off the gas from the whole City of Adrian, Michigan, one evening last week. The gas company offers a reward of \$50 for the offender.

The London Pall Mall Gazette says, with as much truth as frankness, that "Every prediction that we have ever yet seen on the course of American affairs has turned out to be wrong." The American ladies along the Canadian

orders are taking advantage of the Grecian Bend costume to smuggle slik and velvet, kid gloves, lace, and other fancy goods, through the Custom-Houses. Freight for Salt Lake is now sent from this

city to the end of the Pacific Raffroad without change of cars-2,500 miles. New-York "Red Line" cars are seen west of the Rocky Mountains. We have now the longest line of continuous railroad track in the world. The snow on the line of the Central Pacific, among the Sierra-Nevada mountains, has not attained a

depth of more than six feet this Winter. Snow plows have been brought into requisition by the Railroad Company on the mountains, and thus far they have been able to keep the track clear. The cost of living at Cornell University is eighty-three cents a day, payable monthly in advance.

This includes room, fire, and gas. Part of it may be paid in farm-work. The students of the University have already started a paper-The Cornell Era. President White has received a very elegant official chair from Berlin. A profile of Mr. Cornell is carved upon it. The usual semi-annual examination at Brown

University were concluded on Wednesday. It gave a very gratifying evidence of thorough training. "The impression has prevailed," says The Providence Journal, That the introduction of the new system of Dr. Wayhand affected injuriously the standard or classical scholarship. It therefore gives us peculiar satisfaction to say, as we are able to do on the authority of some very experienced classical teachers, that the excellence of Brown University in this direction, is especially marked. We have seldom heard warmer praises than have been applied to the recent Greek examinations." Walter Brown, the champion carsman, who

has a boat building workshop in Boston, has lately built a single scull outrigger shell of Spanish cedar, 30 feet 7 inches long, 12 inches wide, and 63 inches deep amidships; afeet 11 inches wide across the rowlocks, 8 inches deep aft, and 41 inches forward, which, when completed, will weigh only 24 pounds. She is nearly flaished now, and weighs only 18 pounds. He claims that with fair usage she will last three years as a race and practice beat. He is building a boat for his own use, of the same size, which will weigh only 19 pounds. The lightest beat heretofore built, of the same size, was that in which Brown rowed at Pittsburgh last September. This was made of paper, and weighed 274 pounds.

Great dissatisfaction exists among the Mussulman population in Turkey on account of the willingness of the Turkish Government to accept the pacific in-terference of the "Conference" at Paris. Ulemas are already preaching a holy war against the Greeks. One of the meat popular of the lorans, Sari-Yerli-Effendi, has delivered a sermon in the mosque of Bayozid, at Constantinople, in which he called upon his hearers to take up arms in defense of the Mohammed faith and to overthrow the Government of the present Sullan, who has become an instrument in the hands of the Giacurs. The preacher was arrested soon after, but his sermon is said to have produced so strong an impression on the Turkish population of the capital that several riots have already taken place.

The wooden railroad now completed between Clifton and the Adiroudack mines, in this State, is described as follows in a letter from the late President of

the Clifton Iron Company, Mr. Charles G. Myers:

The rails are of hard maple scantling, 4x6 inches, set on round the, on which are framed slots 6x4. The rails, set on edge and keyed in the slots by two wooden wedges driven against each other, project two inches above the ties. The rails shiml of bending sufficiently to make the curves. The ties are laid on the earth and balinsted in the usual manner to two inches of the bottom of the rail. It take 21,120 feet, board measure, of scantling for a mile, and 1,760 lies at three feet apart. Our road is a very rough one. We have a great deal of tresile work, some of it over 30 feet high, which is vastly more expensive than a level route. The engines used works from ten to 14 tuns. The rails will probably lost about five or six years. An engine will move about 30 tuns of freight at about six to cight miles an hour, with heavy grades and sharp curves. The Company expects to move over the road next year from 50,000 to 10,000 tuns freight. Trains have passed over the road, light, at the rate of 20 miles an hour; but this would not do for freight. the Clifton Iron Company, Mr. Charles G. Myers:

The resignation of Baron Segnier, Procureur Imperial of Toulouse, France, because the Government attempted to bully him into judicial decisions adverse to the press, is hailed with delight by every Liberal editor in the nation. He was blamed by the Government for speculative activity, with an advance in New-York Cen"lenicney" and "weakness." In his spirited letter of trai, Reading, Michigan Southern, Toledo and Wabash, tionley's resignation he said that he would neither "address an and Rock Island. Cleveland and Pittsburgh was firm at arrive at conclusions imposed beforehand by the Keeper of the Scals." His resignation, he added significantly, was not voluntary, but forced upon him by unjust reproaches from the Government. This letter is a severe satire upon all French judges who continue to hold office under the restrictions of the Government. M. Turquette, Procureur-Imperial at Vervins, has also resigned for the same reasons. A story is told of a judge in Paris, who remarked a short time ago that " if Government did not have the opinions which he was to deliver more legibly written for him he should resign."

A very novel iron brig, to carry molasses, in tilk, is to be launched in Boston to-day. She is 130 feet ong, 140 feet on deck, with 27 feet breadth of beam, 11 feet depth of hold, and will register about 356 tuns. The hold is left entirely free for cargo, all her crew and officers' accommodations being on deck. She has seven circular tanks secured on an iron platform, and braced from the sides-these are all connected with one another in such a manner that they can either be united or disconnected at pleasure. Their combined capacity is 90,000 gallons. On the top of each there is a turret to allow for expansion, and also over each there is a hatchway, so that they can be examined around, above and below, at all times. She has a powerful steam pump, by which to discharge, and it is estimated that in six hours her cargo can be pumped out. At the place where she will discharge in Boston there is a tank to receive her cargo. Beside the tanks, she has considerable space in the wings and in the ends to stow any outward cargo that may be required to ballast her. Her name is "Novelty."

The Washington correspondent of The Chieago Tribune has had a conversation with Mr. Charles A. Washburn, our late Minister to Paraguay, in which he obtained some very interesting notes. Lopez, the Paraguayan tyrant, is a man weighing nearly 300 pounds, and not over five feet five inches high. The Mr. Blies who was taken from Mr. Washburn's side is a native of Cattarangus County, New-York. He is exceedingly accomplished in learning and the languages, and was found by Mr. W. editing a paper for Lopez and writing a book on Paraguay. Mr. Washburn says that our entire trouble arose from Lopez intercepting and reading his dispatches, wherein the opinion was expressed that Paraguay was in a desperate condition and Lopez was a despot. Mr. Washburn had very little idea that he should get away with his life. Washburn himself is a square, solid, rather short man, with a marked face, short, dark hair, an agrecable manner, and the intelligence of an observer and a journalist. He proposes to write a magazine article concerning the state of affairs on the La Plate.

ANALYSIS OF THE AIR IN THEATERS AND OTHER PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Health, Engineer Mathews asked for an appropriation of \$50 to purchase apparatus for the purpose of analyzing the air of theaters, public schools and churches. The apparatus is simply a slik bag of large dimensions which is auspended from the roof. After the bag is infiated, it is closed like a balloon and its contents analyzed. It is said that the exact propertions of the atmosphere can be ascertained by this precess. When the figures are exhibited, showing the impurities of the air at places of public resort, it will probably have the effect of bringing about some improvement in the means of ventilating such places. of theaters, public schools and churches. The apparatus

THE COURTS.

CRIMINAL.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, on the complaint of Mr. James O. West of the firm of West, Bradley & Carey, doing business at No. 223 West Twenty-inth-at., James Boland was resterday committed by Justice Dodge, on a charge that within the past two months he had emberzied sums amounting, in the aggregate, to \$500.

gate, to \$600.

In the Court of General Sessions, before Judge Bedford, yesterday morning, there was one trial, and six pleas were disposed of. Seven sentences were pronounced. Several cases were postponed until next week. The Judge discharged the Grand Jury... Charles Smith, alias Joseph Bothschild, was sentenced to the State Prison for five years, for stealing a piece of lace from the store of Lord & Taylor.

Dana—Order affirmed with \$10 costs. Opinion by Barnard, P. J. Coddington Eillings agt. Benjamin F. Carver—Order modified as stated in opinion, to be settled by Judge Cardeze. Opinion by Cardeze, J. Eichard Roberts, survr., agt. Aaren A. Fisher et al.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Barnard, P. J. By Ingraham, Mulin, and J. F. Barnard: Samuel B. Campiedham, Mulin, and J. F. Barnard: Samuel B. Campiedham, transfer of the control o

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE .- FIRST CALL, | Leve Buils | 72 | 50 | 100 | 200 | FW & C. | 1 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 c. 455

5 Tenth Nat B.... 93 10 Ch & R 1.......131 

20 Mer China K. 105 100 110 110 420 Chree'd & P. c 20 U S Express. 204 430 S Y Central 110 400 101 50 U S Express. 204 430 S Y Central 114 200 

FRIDAY, Jan. 22-P. M. Gold opened at 1251, selling at 1358, 1351, clos-

ing at 1351@1351. The clearings at the Gold Exchange Bank were \$31,701,600, and the balances \$1,232.541 07 Government bends continue steady without any speenlative features of interest. There has been an active de-mand for the small bonds of the 1862 issue for shipment to Frankfort, and the orders have taken all the small bonds in the market. Small bonds of the new issue contione scarce, commanding & per cent premium over large bonds; brokers have difficulty in supplying orders. The investment demand for all classes continues active. Several large lots of registered stock were placed today, the purchasers being Insurance and Trust Cempanics. Border State bonds were dull; Tennessee 5 per cent sold at 601; new bonds, 672; North Carolina 6 per cents. 641; new bonds, 612@62; Missouri 6 per cents, 871@871; Alabama 8s were strong at 911; Louisiana bonds continue in demand; old bonds, 763078; Levee 8s, 203224; new Levee 6 per cents sold at 724, and were wanted at that price. Railway bonds were sparingly dealt in, and were strong. Ocean Bank sold at 103; Tentu National, 99; Metropolitan, 199; Bank of Republic, 1214; Bank of New-York, 1814; Bank of America, 110. Canton sold at 59; Western Union Telegraph, 504. Quicksliver, 25. Pacific Mail railled to 1194 at the opening, from which price it recoded to 115]@118], at which price it remained steady until the last Board when it broke to 117]@117]. In the Railway share market there was a renewal or speculative activity, with an advance in New-York Cen-

The Express shares ; were irregular; Adams sold at 6110 613: United States advanced to 51; American Merchants' Union sold at 45; Wells Farge, 282-229 Merchants' Union was 12 per cent lower, selling at 17 921 2021. North-Western shares were 1 higher. Fort Wayne was steady at 1231, with continued heavy sales at 1193, seller 60, which are supposed to be stock that has been purchased for election purposes, which is being sold out, deliverable after it will have taken place. Michigan Southern was the most active stock, opening at 921, advancing to 954. The books of this Company close to morrow, preparatory to paying the usual semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. New-York Central sold at 164; Reading, 95]; Toledo and Wabash, 62; Rock Island, 132. St. Paul stocks were pressed for sale on the declaration of the scrip dividend, which is a watering of the common stock to the amount of \$1,562,662 82. As the road has been unable to pay the arrears due the Preferred stockholders in cash, this increase of stock not viewed with favor by holders. At the one o'clock Board the market was firm. After the call there was a brisk demand for Toledo, which advanced to 1001. Michigan Southern was also active, with heavy transactions at 94; 2014. North-Western shares continued depressed, with continued heavy sules of stock. This weakness occasions surprise, as the learnings of the Road continue very heavy, and it is stated that the bill restrictng rates of passenger fares to 3 cents per mile will not become a law. Bock Island continued heavy at 132. Fort Wayne remained steady at 123. At the last Board the market was lower on the general list. Michigan Southern

forred at 923. At the close the market was steady at quotations. Governments closed firm. 

was strong at 951 2951. Toledo and Wabash, 621. St. Paul

stocks were weak. The common sold at 70%, and the pre-

| Messrs | Puleston | Raymond & Co. report the closing quotations, at 10:39 a. m. Baard, as follows: | New Tork Central | 150/20164 | Milwankee & St. Paul | 75/70 74/2 | Krie Railway | 25/20 39 | Mil. & St. Paul pref. | 25/70 94/2 | Milwankee & St. Paul | 75/70 74/2 | Milwankee & St. Paul | 75/70 94/2 | Milwankee & Westra | 75/70 94/2 | Milwankee & St. Paul quotations, at 10:39 a. m. Board, as follows:

The following are William Heath & Co.'s last quotations: 134 | Resting | Section | Sect Merchanta Uppen Er .. 171 asouri fa..... Mariposa Preferred ... 25 New-York Central ... 163 The following were the bids for Bank stocks:

In the Court of General Sessions, before Judge
Bedford, yesterday morning, there was one trial, and six
pleas were disposed of. Seven sentences were pronounced. Several cases were postponed until next week.
The Judge discharged the Grand Jury. Charles Smith,
alias Joseph Bothschild, was sentenced to the Slate
Prison for five years, for stealing a piece of lace from the
store of Lord & Taylor.

CIVIL.

The following decisions were given yesterday
in the Supremo Court, General Term, by Harnard, P. J.,
Ingraham and Cardozo, J. J.; G. B. Lamar agt. C. A.

Mach. S. & N. L. S. Fd 7 p.c., 50

Pitts, Ft Wayne & Chic. 31 M. 56

Pitts, Ft Wayne & Chic. 31 M. 56

Pitts, Ft Wayne & Chic. 31 M. 56

Pitts, Ft Wayne & Chic. 31 M. 56 And the following for Railroad bonds:

Pacific R. 7s, guaranteed by Mo. 92 | Pitts., Pt. Wayne & Chie.3d M. 83 Facilie R. 7s. grantsteed by Mo. 92. Pittis., Pt. Weyne & Chie. M. 85. Rib. Central 7 per ct., 1670. 1144. (Central & Fittishurgh 2d M. 91. Alton & T. H. lat Mort. 92. Chiese & R. West, S. Fand. 19. Chiese & R. West, S. Fand. 19. Chiese & R. West, S. Fand. 19. Chiese & R. Western Int. Bonds 24. Chiese & R. Western Int. Bonds 24. Chiese & R. Ment Lecture. 94. Consolidated 7 p. c. EVERDOM 39. St. Fand 1st Mort. 92. 19. Han. & St. J. Land Grants. 115. Milleander & St. Fand 1st Mort. 7. 219. 3. Milleander & St. Fand 1st Mort. 7. Linka, & Western Honds. 115. Milleander & St. Fand 1st Mort. 8. Milleander & St. Fand 1st Mort. 9. Thick, & Western Honds. 115. St. Fand 1st Mort. 9. S

Money worked easily at 627 per cent on call. Government brokers were offered large amounts, which they were unable to ven, and, the effering to stock houses at legal rates was in excess of their requirements. Commercial paper is easier at 7 39 per cent. The rumor that another lock-up was to be engineered in order to break the market, appears to be without foundation. As a speculative inovement, affecting stock operations, this artificial mode of affecting values may be justified, but past experience proves conclusively that it has but little, if any, effect on speculators, but causes distress to every mercantile interest in the country. Brokers go into the market and pay the rates asked, while merchants are unable to negotiate their paper at any price, and the movements of all legitimate business are stopped for the benefit of a few money-lenders. Congress has taken action upon two bills which should be instacdiately passed in justice to the public. One is to stop the making of leans upon greenbacks, and the other is to charge the mode of making the quarterly statement, allowing the Controller of the Treasury to call for a statement at any time he may choose, instead of having one day for all the banks to make their returns, as is now the case.

Sterling Exchange is active at an advance of | per cons on quotations. London, 60 days, 100121001; London, sight, 100121001; Paris, long 5.16125.15; Paris, short, 5.137 95.122; Autwerp, 5.17 35.161; Swiss, 5.17 35.161; Hamburg, 30206; Amsterdam, 412414; Frankfort, 419 414; Bremen, 784 2154; Berlin, 712 2714.

The transactions at the Oilice of the Assistant Tressurer were: Receipts for Costons, \$410,000; for Gold Notes, \$474,000; total Payments, \$1,485,630 50; Balauce, \$35,874,702 76; total Receipts, \$1,711,283 80. Freights are steady. The engagements to Liverpool, by steamer, are 500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d.; 31,000 bush.

Wheat at 74d., and 21,000 bush. Corn at 7d. The annual statement of the Sixpenny Savings Bank

will be found in our columns this morning.

The Directors of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railread. Company have declared a cash dividend of seven per cent on their preferred stock, and divide in comm stock to per cent to the preferred stockholders, and 14 per cent to the common stockholders. The transfer

works will close on the 20th inst. The receipts from Customs from Jan. 11 to 16 inclusive, | The receipts | West of the first of the fi

On Saturday last the Directors of the National Bank of Fishkill held a meeting, and elected Mr. Alex. Bartow, late Teller of the Bank, Cashier, to supply the place of Mr. J. E. Van Steenbergh, deceased. Mr. Bartow has been connected with the bank 13 years.

Trensure list per Steamship Arizona from Aspinwall.

Engene Kely & Co. \$2,000 00 S. L. Isaas & Aach. \$3,500 00

Dainer, Morgan & Co. 145,519 18 Order. 20,000 00 Dalmer, Morgan & Gu.
Lecs & Waller ...... 322,200 t0 |
Total.....

The twenty-fourth annual report of the Eastern Rail-road Company shows that the total income for the year ending Nov. 30, 1868, was \$1,452,212, and the total expendiending Nev. 30, 1863, was \$1,452,212, and the total expenditures \$1,030,881, heaving a balance of \$425,522, against a balance of \$405,525 for the preceding year. During the past two years there have been laid 5,000 taus of new rails, 2,700 of them during the past year. The road new owns 43 becommotives and 73 passenger cars. Improvements have been made during the year upon depot buildings and grounds at a large number of stations, and a gravel train was constantly employed during the season. Twenty-year bonds to the amount of half a million dollars were issued during the year and disposed of 512 decount of 4 per cent, and it is suggested in the report that it is desirable for the stockholders to have a further option of bening bonds to the extent of \$1,000,000. The cutire cost of the road and equipment has been \$6.105,222, and the share and bond capital amounts to \$5,075,700.

The Louisiana Republican of the 17th says of the 81ste.

tire cost of the road and equipment has been \$6.195,222, and the share and bond capital amounts to \$5,075,700.

The Louisiana Republican of the 17th says of the State finances: The improved and improving credit of our state finances should be a subject of no small satisfaction to our citizens. Louisiana is rapidly rising in financial position to a level among the most prosperous States of the Union. The Executive and the Legislature are united in a determination to wipe out at once the floating debt of the State, to meet promptly the accruming interest on the slight debt which exists, and by an economical administration of affairs to lessen rather than increase our financial burdens. Let the capitalists of the country appreciate the fact that Louisiana will never directly or indirectly countenance any policy looking toward repudiation, and that her administration is as determined as it is able, from its resources, to promptly redeem its promises to pay, and the evidences of its indebtedness will be caperly sought as a most desirable investment. Already these facts see beginning to be appreciated, and as an evidence of it, Auditor's warrants have risen in value in the last 60 days from 50 to 85 cents; and bonds, which were current is market at 3 cents are now strong at 67 and 63. One of the most flattering evidences of the best confidence in our securities is the fact that not only are numerous orders received from the East for purchase of our bonds, but the planters of the interior, who have been happly blessed with evops son bundant as to realize largely beyond their immediate needs, are placing their surplus in these home promises, regarding them as the safest and most lucrative investment within their reach.

The following is an abstrace of the Quarterly reports of the National Banking Assecuations of the City of New-York, showing their condition on the moving of the first

the National Banking Associations of the City of New-York, showing their condition on the morning of the first Monday in January, 1869, before the commencement of

Mothary in January, 100, bellow the communications to the communications and discounts. \$153,503.311 Com. Interest notes. 12,777 U.S. Iris to secure cir. 24,22,350 U.S. Iris to secure cir. 42,22,350 U.S. Iris to secure cir. 42,22,350 U.S. Iris to secure cir. 42,22,350 U.S. Iris to secure cir. 42,22,230 U.S. Iris to secure cir. 42,22,230 U.S. Iris to secure cir. 42,230,230 U.S. Iris found size. 42,230,231 U.S. Iris found size. 42,230,231 U.S. Iris found size. 42,230,231 U.S. Iris found size. 42,230,331 U.S. Iris found size. 43,230,331 U.S. Iris found size. 44,230 U.S. Iris found

riremination, course J. S. B'ds ex securi-# 42,540,000 M # 730,585 M 3,503,695 M 3,435,100 00 Capital Stock.... Surpins Fond..... 365,043 60 Undivided Protis... Nat. Bk. Notes out-26,630,675 # 1,200,070 50 Due to Nat. Banks., 306,403 69 Due to other Banks 9,333 54 and Rankers....

Current Expenses. 1,472,014 % Premiuma. Checks and other Coah Hems. Bills of Nat'l B'ks. 6.042,583 71 Total ....... \$134,561,235 # 1,562,976 60 Bills of Nat'l Blas. 1,565,765 661
Abstract of quarterly reports of the National Banking Associations of the City of Philadelphia, showing the condition on the morning of the first Monday in January. condition on the norman comment of binainess; 1850, before the commencement of binainess; nancacres. Hones and discounts. \$22,041,425 55 Fractional Currency. 23,541 72 Species.

Contract	Commencement of bitaliness		
Encourage	Encourage	Encourage	
Loans and discounts	\$623,041,425	25	Fractional Currency
Coverdrafts	25,051	72	Special
Coverdrafts	25,051	72	Special
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Coverdrafts	25,051	72	Special
Coverdrafts	25,0		

GOLD BONDS for sale by the undersigned. The rose is completed, and the net earnings for its fiscal yes will be about \$1,200,000, while the interest on the tire mortgage debt will be \$420,000 in gold, that affording a perfect security for investors. Price % and accrued interest in currency. Parties purchasing before February 1 will get the benefit of the premiss on coupons maturing on that date. For further particulars apply to CLARE, DODGE & Co., Na.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL. PACIFIC RAHLROAD (of Missouri) SIX PER CEST